CHURCHILL ON HOME RULE. CRITICISING MR. GLADSTONE'S SCHEME, HE SAYS IT IS A MASS OF CONTRADICTIONS-

SPEECH OF MR. RUSSELL.
LONDON, April 12.—The House of Commons was again densely crowded this evening as a result of the extended announcement that Lord Randelph Churchill would attack Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Among the Conservatives and the Whigs there was intense interest in Lord Randelph's effort. Arthur and Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge eat together in the Peers' Gallery and they were surrounded by a host of peers. Mr. Gladstone in reply to questions stated that it would be impossible to close the debate on his request for leave to-night, and that on this account he had decided to postpone introducing

his Irish Land Purchase bill until next Monday.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Conservative, made a brief address in which he indicated for his party an under standing to refrain from foreing a division on the Home Kule bill until it came up for second reading. Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of his motion to adjourn at the last session, having the floor, resumed the

gebate on Mr. Gladstone's request for permission to introduce the Home Rule bill. After a long consideration, he said, he bad come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated and inextricable mass of contradictions that if anybody besides Mr. Gladstone and proposed it, it never would have been taken (Cheers.) It was hedged about with such fanciful and eccentric guarantees for the integrity of the Empire that the speaker was astonished at the Parites' acquiescence. He had vainly searched all the authorities, ancient and modern, for a precedent for Mr. Gladstone's two orders, which were to compose the proposed Irish Parliament. The first order was intended to represent property especially, and it was worthy of attention that the great leader of the great Liberal party had chosen such an antiquated and discarded machine as the property qualification for the electorate of this first order. The second order was also elective. Both orders were to sit together; each could demand the exercise of the right to vote separately, and encorder ould veto any measure brought in by the other.

Take a simple illustration of how this would work in practice. Suppose the new Parliament should proceed to the election of a Speaker. Assume that the popular party carried the election for their candidate. The property party, by voting separately, could veto the choice, and then, in consequence, for three or four years the election of a speaker would be suspended. [Laughter.] The same thing would happen in all those cases in which one order should choose to veto the action of the other, such as, for instance, questions of raics of procedure or budget proposals. The Premier, continued Lord Randolph Churchill labored on Thursday last to show that the fiscal unity of the United Ringdom would not be affected by the retention in the hands of the British Parliament of the power of collecting the customs and excise duties. Now, if this were e, what would become of that ancient British right of taxation and representation going together I [Cheers. The speaker then went on to analyze the receipts and disbursements of the "imaginary Irish budget" for the purpose, as he said, of showing that Mr. Gladstone's proposal to maintain the fiscal unity of the Empire while giving Ireland Home Rule was altogether untrustorthy. He then pointed out that the amount which the

Premier had named as that which Ireland would every year contribute under Home Rule to the Imperial Treas mry as her contribution for the benefits of Imperial unity was of an extremely illnsory and precurious things. Taking it, however, as the price the Irish were to pay for maintaining the ascal unity of the Empire. ald the English have to pay ! They would have to pay far heavier, proportionately, for the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be very much cramped, if not altogether tied, in dealing with the customs and excise deties of Ireland under her practical independence. How could be lower those duties ! If he should lower them he would diminish the very resources wherefrom Ireland was to pay her tribute to England. He would have to do so without hearing a word from Irish representatives, nor could be impose an additional tax in order to obtain a credit in case of an emergency, without the delay involved in suing for the permission of the Pathament at Duolin, Where, then was the supremacy of the British ! The real principle of the bill was simply repeal of the

It handed over the protection of the lives and property of every man, woman and child in Ireland to an Irish Parliament and deprived the Imperial Parliament of all voice in Irish matters. The measure gave much on the one hand, and took much on the other, expressing in the same breath confidence and distrust.

STRENGTH OF THE PARNELLIE PARTY. the question of Ulster he asked if an Irish Gov-That the English Government could not make up its mind in regard to Ulster proved the almost insoluble character of the Home Rule project. The Premier justified his proposals on the ground that there were eighty-six Home Rulers in the House. But why should the voices of eighty-six Irish members prevail over the voices of 584 other members! History showed the rise and decline of former Irish parties. O'Connell's party was formulable through the even balance of Whigs and Tories. The Parliament in which that party was powerful was dissolved, and O'Connell died broken-hearted. Iti was dissolved, and O'Connell died broken-hearted.
Butt in 1870 headed a party slaty strong. The speaker
saw Butt before his death, when the latter was in the
deepost distress over the break-up of his party. Parnell
in 1880 led sixty votes. In six months his party was
divided, remaining so until the end of the last Parliament. So the Parnellites, formidable to-day, were in
danger of disunion to-morrow—a danger that Mr.
Parnell sought to avert by insisting upon a pledge from
his followers to vote in a certain way. [Cries of dissent
from the Parnellites.]

his followers to vote in a certain way. [Cries of dissent from the Parnellites.]

The Premier, continued the speaker, further argued that the repeal of the Union was necessary because Emilian laws had a foreign aspect to the Irish. Mr. Moriey had emphasized that by warning the House that unless Mr. Gladstone's bill was passed the country might prepare for resistance to the payment of rent, for revolt, dynamite explosions and assassimation. The House, he declared, was ready to face such a position, with which it was already familiar. Mr. Gladstone's proposals had given the Nationalists an enormous attentage. He had listened to many of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, the charms of which were described as being like the effects of morphia. The sensation under the operation was transcendent, the awakening was bitterly painful.

aful.

conclusion the speaker said that the effect of the bill in conclusion the speaker said that the effect of the bill would be to free Ireland from the supremacy of Parliament and the sovereignty of the Queen. He regretted that it had not been deemed consistent with the customs of the House to take a division on Mr. Gladstone's motion for leave to introduce the bill, but the day of decision would speedily arrive, when the House would vote significant proposals which were desperate, unconstitutional and misleading. [Loud cheers.]

REMARKS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Mr. Russell, Attorney-General, taunted Lord Churchill with Infusing into his speech prejudice and passion. It had been argued that the present Parliament had no mandate from its constituencies for this bill. He asked, was there a mandate for a repressive policy toward Ireland. [Parnellite cheers] As to the exclusion o Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, the sudden affection the opponents of the bill displayed for the presence of the Irish members would not exceive the Irish people. Mr. Gladstone's bill was the first genuine effort to give law in Ireland moral support. The condi tion of Ireland was not due to perversity of the Irish character; that was only a weak excuse of imbecile statesmen. The truth was a united Parliament had hitherto tailed in its duty to Ireland. He went on to contend that the bill does not attack the Imperial Parliament or the Crown. As to Ulster, the bill gave Protestants and Catholics the same rights. He was convinced that the patriotism of the Ulster Orangemen and tatholics would go to the common fund of intelli-gence an energy which would build up the nation. Th English had tried to govern Ireland and failed. It was kinglish had tried to govern Ireland and failed. It was now time for Ireland to try to govern itself. [Cheers.] The speaker remanded the House that it had never been able to break the spirit of the Irish people. If the measure was not passed, if Parliament refused it to day, another Parliament dare not refuse to pass it. When a just and practicable scheme like this, sanctioned by the Caldnet, when the dissension of the Liberals only differed as to the means, when the Conservatives had no policy but repression, was it not the nightest wisdom to pass the measure in a generous spirit! If it were postponed to the military were used to enforce repression, it would still have to be done, and under conditions infinitely worse.

still have to be done, and under conditions infinitely worse.

Mr. Bradlaugh said he regretted the bitterness of the criticisms on Mr. Gladstone's speech. The subject ought to be approached in a generous spirit. He would give Mr. Gladstone his heartlest support.

Major Sannders congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his maiden speech as leader of the Home Rulers. He said he was at a loss to understand what was meant by "an Irishman." The Parnellites represented three-fourths of the population of Ireland, but the minority represented the industry education, backbone, and, it would be found, the fighting power of Ireland. His continued humorous sallies against Irish patriots were greeted with much laughter.

Mr. Burt strongly supported Mr. Gladstone's acheme. On motion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.]

It is stated that the Irish bill will be modified so as to include representation of Ireland at Westminster in fallo to the firsh contributions to the Imperial Exchequer. A further amendment will be made, it is said, in the direction of extending the power of veto of the Imperial Fariament.

It is sannounced that the Lords of Kenmore and Cork, Lord Suffield and Viscount Kilcoursie, have resigned.

ent.

bring the act with him. Mr. Gladstone instantly produced the Act, turned up Article 3, and handed it to Lord Randolph anid general cheers and langhter. The Premier's in high spirits. He proposes to devote the Easter recess to a campaign lecotland.
Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Purchase bill will be intro-

Parliament will soon be dissolved, and with it I will end my Parliamentary career."

The Conservatives of Manchester have invited the Liberals to co-operate with them in organizing a great public meeting to denounce Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

The Home Rule issue is being made the sole ground of contest in the election in Ipswich to fill the vacancies caused by the unseating of Jesse Collings and H. W. West for fraudulent electioneering practices. The district is close, neither of the successful candidates at the trict is close, neither of the successful candidates at the last election obtaining a hundred majority. The Conservative candidates at present are Meesrs. Dairymple and Eleho, and the Tory placards contain the following appeal: "Will you vote for Dairymple and Eleho and the support of her Majesty the Queen, the Marquis of Sallsbury and the integrity of the Empire, or for Gladstone, Paruell, Home Rule, and the ruln of England and the Empire!"

Mr. Gladstone ment two hours this afternoon in pri-

stone, Paruell, Home Rule, and the ruln of England and the Empire !"
Mr. Gladstone spent two hours this afternoon in private conference with John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Earl Spencer, ex-Irish Viceroy. It is reported that the Premier has decided to subject his Home Rule scheme to several important modifications.

A report having been circulated to-day that Michael Davitt had inreatened to oppose the programme of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Davitt has given authority for a deulal of the report, which he says is entirely untrue.

Mr. Phelps was present in the lobby of the House of Commons this evening.

Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Ipswich to-night, said he did not pretend that Mr. Gladstone's scheme was perfect, but asserted that it was an honest effort to unde a giant wrong, and deserved unrunged support.

gradged support.

While Mr. Gladstone was driving to the House of Commons this afternoon, he was greeted with mingled cheers and greams. When he reached the Palace yard the greans and hisses of the crowd quite overtopped the cheers.

OPINIONS ON THE PROPOSALS. A CONSELVATIVE'S VIEW OF HOME RULE

A LETTER FROM W. H. SMITH - WHAT LEADING NATIONALISTS HAVE TO SAY. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright; 1886; North American Cable News Co. London, April 12.-W. H. Smith, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty and later Chief Secretary for Ireland in the closing days of the last Conservative Cabinet, has sent to The Tribune representative here a letter giving his views on Mr. gladstone's Home Rule proposals. He opposes the scheme, declaring that it would be bad both for Great Britain and Ireland, and announces that the Conservatives would willingly support a Government formed by Lord Hartington. THE TRIBUNE representative has also obtained expressions of opinions on the measure from leading Nationalist members of the House of Commons. Mr. Smith's letter is as follows :

It may be asserted with authority that the members of the Conservative party regard the exciting crisis in Irish affairs, caused by the extraordinary proposals of Mr. Gladstone, as a National, not a party, question. They are fully prepared and determined to sink all houghts of personal and party advantage in the single consideration of what is best for the maintenance of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Should Mr. Gladstone's proposals be defeated in the House of Commons on the second reading and Lord Hartington be summened by the Queen to form a new Government, I can assure you unlesstatingly he will command the support of the Conservative party in any form, to any extent necessary for his success in the good work of carrying on the Queen's government throughout the United Kingdom of

The Conservatives at this time are prepared to treat s moderate Liberal Government framed by Lord Hartington as the War Democrats of the United States at the time of the secession war treated the Union Government of the Republicans under President Lincoln. They believe that the maintenance of a legislative union is es. sential to the welfare of Ireland as well as Great Britain and it is in the interest of Ireland as well as Great

No man has kindlier feelings toward Irish people than I have or more sincerely wishes for seir prosperity and happiness. I believe these can be If the proposals of Mr. Gladstone are suffered to react second reading it will be, I believe, because many Liberals, who are entirely opposed to those proposals wish to treat Mr. Gladstone with deference and courtesy while defeating his fatally mischievous proposals. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

OPINIONS OF NATIONALIST MEMBERS.

Mr. Healy writes as follows: It would be perverse folly for the Irish representatives not to support this bill. We cannot wait while those who would oppose its acceptance have not together the might to force better terms from England. | currence: day it to being further pauperized and depressed cordial which he is about to administer to us as Parnell has shown the profoundest judgment, and his policy has my most thorough and hearty support. I bepolicy has my most thorough and reading.

Itee the bill will pass the second reading.

T. M. HEALT.

The next opinion is by the vice-chairman of the

Irish Parnamentary party: I approve of the scheme, as we all do, of course, but I fear the prospect before it is stormy. It is likely to reach the committee stare in the House, but it will, surely be smashed in the committee. The Govern-ment will then in all probability resign. An attempt will be made to form a condition Ministry but I do not expect this attempt will successful or that such a Ministry will hold together if formed. You will have the Tories coming into office, and as the Torics will by that time be educated up to Home Rule they will do what they did the Reform bill in 1867, they will in a stronger Home Rule bill Mr. Gladstone's and carry it. Home Rule is inevitable in any case, and whether it be a Tory or Liberal Government that shall carry the measure, the prestige will all the same be Mr. Gladstone's.

The Editor of The United Ireland, writes as follows: It would be easy to find blots on any measure, out this one, that six months ago Mr. Parnell ed it and proposed its acceptance by the British Parliament. Should it pass through Parliament unmutilated I think it can and ought to content the Irish people, and will be the source of innumerable blessings to

WILLIAM O'BRIEN. The chief administrator of the National

The measure is not all that Irishmen would desire, but it is undoubtedly far beyond anything which the pres at generation of friehmenthoped to see proposed by an English Prime Minister in their day, and it is doubtful whether the Irish party would, of their own notion, have introduced so bold a scheme to the House of Commons with any hope of a favorable reception. Even its objectionable features may be found to have their use in checking impulsive legislation and in welding the differ ent classes in Ireland into a more healthy and compre-

hensive nationality. T. Harrington, another of Parnell's eloquent

Gualstone's scheme undoubtedly offers the rah people a legisaure with power to deal with all Irish matters and although under it the Irish are required to make some sacrifices I am of the opinion that if it were mounted on four points mentioned by Mr. Parnell it out to be and would be

cepted by the Irish people, J. Dillon.

The London Daily News practically admits that the Home Rule bill has not the popular backing in Great Britain that will justify the hope of passing it in this Parliament. It says, however, that an irrevocable step has been taken in the direction of conferring Home Rule on Ireland, and it argues on a parallel line with Justin McCarthy that if the Liberals don't pass such a bill the Tories will. Nevertheless, the fact that the sole organ of the Gladstone party in London says openly that it believes the "country is not yet ripe for Home Rule," is the most significant indication of the fate of this particular measure. It is nevertheless practically conceded by all statesmen that Ireland must be allowed to govern herself, and the only

dispute is as to the way of letting her do it. The President of the Irish National League of

Great Britain writes: Critics may find faulte in the measure. Like all human

things born amid a legion of difficulties it has many, but that such a measure, conferring as it does a Parliament upon Ireland, should be introduced in the English House of Commons by the greatest English statesman of the age, is a result which the most sanguine of Irish patriots uld have hardly dared hope for. For my part I think As incident of to night's debate created much amuse-nent. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his speech, wanted to quote from Article 3 of the Act of the Union. He unabled in his peckets for a time and then began an polegy to the House, saying that he had forgotten to all the faults in Mr. Gladstone's measure are over-

all classes blended together and working in harmony to build up a real Nation. I think that the chances of the bill passing into a law are good and if all sections of the Irish race, at home and abroad, unite with the Irish par-liamentary party in accepting it these chances will be mediately strengthened.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin sayst Mr. Gladstone's measure is a large one. Though it is not all the Irish party would desire if we were free to choose, I regard it as the proposal of terms between England and Ireland, in which each must be willing to yield something. It may not be carried immediately, nor that a measure of Home Rule in Ireland we are bound to have ere long. I believe that passing the present measure, if its financial provisions were made less stringent, would confer an immense penefit on Ireland and would be a great relief and comfort to England.

T. D. SULLIVAN.

The proprietor of The Dublin Freeman's Journal

The result of Paruell's policy, supported as it is by the Irish race throughout the world, has been to force from the leaders of all the English parties a practical acknowledgment that the Irish question must be settled by the concession of an Irish Parliaand the Democracy of England are prepared for that solution. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech was as significant on these points, by its silence, as Mr. Chamberlain's by its admissions. All, therefore, that is now required to guarantee success is determined perseverance in the policy which has already produced these results. The scheme of Glaistone embodies all the principles which can reasonably be required by Irishmen and is perfectly capable of amendment where defective. Whatever may be its fate in the present parliament, its triumph is certain if Parnell can rely on the loyal, undi-vided support of the Irish people on both sides of the Atlantic. But any difference or wavering would have more fatal effects upon the Irish cause now than at any previous period, and might throw us back for a generation and cause untold misery to Ireland. The Irish home are, in my opinion, unanimous in their support of the bill and hopefully look for like unanimity from their brethren in America.

E. DWYER GRAY.

Grattan's great-grandson thus expresses himself: Gladstone's measure if passed into law with some few modifications, will undoubtedly satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish Nation. It practihave developed into had it been permitted to contone proposes to establish will fully represent the Irish t members of every section of the community, and will undoubtedly result in the union of all classes in Ireland

THOMAS II. GRATTAN ESMONDE.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THE SCHEME London, April 13 .- The Daily News says that t does not know whether Lord Randolph Churchill feared inconvenient disclosures from the Parnellites, but that in his speech last night he certainly referred to the Irish party with bated breath. "The whispered hum-

Irish party with bated oreath. "The waispered mul-bleness of last night's debate," it adds, "greatly strengthened the position of the Government." The Ionity Telegramh says that Mr. Gladstone has sub-stituted a scheme for the Issue of Irish consols, secured on land and rentals therefrom, with the view of securing the adherence of the Radicals.

The Liberal Associations of Newcastle, Sunderland

Tynemouth and Leverpool, and many other Liberal bottes have resolved to support Mr. Gladatone. The Standard this morning takes the unusual course

I praising Churchill's attack on Mr. Gladstone. The Standard says it is expected Mr. Gladstone will speak in the House of Commons to-night, and that he will announce the modifications already referred to, embracing the representation of Ireland at Westminster in the ratio of her contributious to the Imperial

LONDON, April 12. - The editorial article this morning's Inally News on Mr. Gladstone's scheme has served to increase the uneasiness of the Liberals. Dublin Freeman's Journal says the rejection of the Home Rule measure would result in an acute con mercial crisis and would provoke the unemployed Dublin to commit excesses similar to those perpetrated during the recent riots in London.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY. ALBANY, April 12 .- The Speaker of the Assembly to-night asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer the following resolutions which were unan-

mously adopted and ordered sent to the Senate for con-

the State of New-York do hereby tender the Irish people their hearty sympathy in the heroic struggle they are now making for home rule in Ireland. now making for home rule in Ireland.

Resolved, That they view with mingled feelings of gratitude and respect the noble stand taken by England's most illustrious statesman, William E. Gladstone, in defence of popular government for the people and by the resolve.

eed. That we tender our congratulations to the English people on the fact of their having at leacth a Government possessing courage and magnanimity to make an effort to do justice to the much wronged and long suffering country.

APPROVING GLADSTONE'S PLAN.

Boston, April 12 (Special) .- A large meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to-night to approve the Home Rule scheme of Gladstone. Mayor O'Brien presided and Boyle O'Reilly. All the speakers took a hopeful view of the situation. Telegrams were sent to Gladstone and Parnell thanking them for their efforts in behalf of Ireland.

DOUBTEUL WHETHER THE BILL WILL PASS. An enthusiastic meeting of the wembers of the Seventh Ward Branch of the Irish National League was held last evening at No. 217 East Broadway, Dr. William A. Conway presiding. Several new members joined the branch, and after many additional subscriplions had been received William B. Clarke delivered

stirring address, in which he referred to Gladstone's eftort to pacify Ireland, and spoke of his Home Rule bill
as undoubtedly the greatest attempt which any Englishman had yet made to solve the Irish problem.

"If anything could make us forget the terrible coercion he inflicted on the country," he continued, "It is
this Home Rule bill, should it pass with the necessary
amendments. It is the nearest approach to treating the
Irish question from an Irish point of riew that has ever
been made by an Englishman. I don't believe, however,
that the bill, even as it is, will pass. Let us, therefore,
redouble our offorts in support of Parnell. Let us demand the release of the political prisoners who have
done so much to bring the Irish demand into prominence
and let us not forget that if Ireland has the power to
make her own laws she must have control of the police
to carry them out." [Applause.]

TAKING HIS REVENCE WITH A PISTOL. Patrick Lane, a teamster, age thirty, lives with his brother John on the top floor of the tenementhouse No. 9 Rutgers place. Until three weeks ago John J. Kelly, a walter, age thirty, lived with them, but owing to his intemperate nabits they got rid of him. Last night the Lanes were in their room, when the door opened and Kelly walked in. Without saying a word he drew a revolver and fired at Patrick Lane, wounding him in the right breast. His brother

assailant was still there.

"That man shot me," gasped Lane, pointing to Kelly.
"Yes," was the cool answer, "I shot him."

An ambulance took the wounded man to Gonverneur Hospital and Kelly was taken to the police station. He told Creed that about three weeks ago he overheard Lane advise the landlarly to take his latch-key from him when he was drunk and put his ciothes outside of the Goor where he could get them. He added: "I thought the matter over all the time and concluded that as he had tried to make a tramp out of me I had better kill him, and I tried to do it."

ran to the Seventh Precinct Station. Detectives Creed

and Leary found the wounded man on the floor. His

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SUIT UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

TAKING THE CAPTIVE APACHES TO PRISON. NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—Captain Savage and Lieu-tenants Richards and Levett, commanding thirty United States soldiers, passed through this city tale morning on the way to Saint Augustine, Fla., having in charge seventy-six Apache Indians was withe impris-oned in Fort Marion. They are part of Geronimo's band captured near Sierra Madre.

DEFRAUDED BY A MINISTER.

MILWAEER, Wis. April 12.—A dispatch to The Sentinel from Watertown says: The Rev. J. T. Koehler, of the German Evangelical Churce, left town a few days ago and yasterday a letter was received from him by Charles Beekman, president of his church committee, written from Detroit, tendering his resignation and informing any inquiring friends that in a few hours he would be asie in the Dominion. It is now learned that he had borrowed some \$500 in money from various parties, besides ciothing, jeweiry and other things which he had obtained on reedil.

THE STRIKE IN THE COURTS.

EAST ST. LOUIS DEPUTIES REARRESTED. HELD FOR A REQUISITION FROM GOVERNOR OGLES-BY-KNIGHTS OF LABOR ON INIAL.

St. Louis, April 12.—The nine deputy sheriffs held by the Chief of Police in this city for the shooting in East St. Louis on Friday appeared in the Criminal Court guarded by a strong detail of detectives and policemen. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity and it required the combined efforts of the police and regular sheriffs to keep order. The nine men appeared in answer to writs of habeas corpus issued on Saturday pight, and as each man's name was called the attorney who represented the Chief of Police said he had no charge to prefer. The deputies were accordingly released, but each in turn was immediately rearrested on a warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice. These warrants had been sworn out by an East St Louis constable, McDermott. The nine deputies were taken to fail, where they will be held to await the action of the Governor of Illinois, with whom an application for requisitions has already been filed. From the Criminal Court room the crowd filed into the Court of Criminal Correction, where the case of J. J. McGarry, Judge Advocate of District Assembly No. 101, was set for trial. McGarry and three other leading Knights Burnett, Chase and Conroy, are accused of obstructing a railroad track, a felony under the law. The evidence showed that a passenger train was stopped near the Missouri Pacific shops on March 12 by a crowd and that the cars were uncoupled. The testimony did not show that the defendants uncompled the cars, and exthat if they had uncoupled the cars the offence would only be a trespuss, as pins were not a part of the ratiroac track. The court continued the cases until Thursday to look into this point. Chief Sargeant, of the Brotherhood of Firemen, was in

onsultation all the morning with the local grievans three firemen by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Th result of the conference was a call for the general committee of the order to meet in Parsons, Kansas, on April 20. Mr. Sargeant, when approached on the subject stated that there had been no attempt at arbitration of the cases of the discharged firemen, and that the railroad officials would not be approached about them until after the decision of the general committee had been reached.

I do not anticipate any difficulty in arriving at a settlement of our grievances," said be. "We will give and receive justice and that is all that any one can expect. Between now and the date of the meeting of the general committee the local grievance committee will investigate thoroughly the differences between the discharged firemen and the company and will be prenared to report upon them. There are always two sides to every question, and we desire to obtain all of the information upon the situation before taking action. We must move slowly and cautiously in tils matter and be sure we are right before we submit our case for arbitration. We have an agreement with the road in which the arbitration of just such cases as those under discussion is provided for. Hence I say that I do not anticipate any trouble in arriving at a settlement which will be perfectly satisfactory to both sides."

Mr. Sargeant will remain here for several days. Messrs. D. B. Rucker and M. Dolan, of the Sedala grievance committee, reported to Mr. Sargeant to-day upon the condition of affairs at Sedalla, where inheteen fremen are out. There are 1,500 firemen on the Gould system. mittee of the order to meet in Parsons, Kansas, on Apri

system
Several Knights were arrested here and two at De Soto, Mo., for interference with railroad companies.
The miners of the St. Louis district, was quit work last Saturday, held a meeting yesterday and resolved not to resume work until after the strike by the Knights shall have been ended. Little coal is on hand in this clist-rict and the expected cutting off of the supply will affect seriously the manufacturing interests of this city. Four hundred and fifty operators on the Bilinois and St. Louis Railroad have struck, and it is expected more will strike about Belleville to-day to assist the Knights of Labor in their struggie.

THE KILLING OF MRS. PFEIFFER.

TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST IN EAST ST. LOUIS. EAST ST. LOUIS, April 12 (Special, .- The nquest on the bodies of the persons killed in the dis Hall. There was a large crowd present and the adjoin ng streets were crowded with people. The testimony was a repetition of that submitted on Saturday. Among the witnesses was Joseph Pfeiffer, whose wife was

killed. He testified:

I went to the crossing about 2 o'clock. My wife was with me. Ehe was going across to St. Louis to buy some flowers for the garden. When I saw the crowd, I told my wile to stop for a minute. I saw the deputy make the arrest. He raised his gon three times and then it of the country with the red hair who killed her, as I saw him point his rife directly at us. I could identify him. I heard the deputies order the crossing cleared, and when my wife and I started to cross the track they stopped us. This was the reason for our detention. If they had allowed us to cross the track they stopped us. This was the reason for our detention. If they had allowed us to cross the tracks we would have done so. I heard the two policemen calling to the crowd or the deputies, I don't know which, to go back.

About fifteen witnesses were examined.

RETURNING TO WORK IN EAST ST. LOUIS. EAST ST. LOUIS, April 12 (Special) .- Many of the old switchmen have gone back to work in the airo Short Line was without means of transportation and did little business to-day. Two trains were sent out by the Louisville and Nashville and the other yards are resuming work slowly.

At the request of General Rocce, Mayor Jorce ordered all the liquor shops to close, and the troops enforced the order. Maurice Tissier, editor of The East St. Louis Heraid, complained to General Reece to-day that at 9 o'clock last night his house was invaded by masked men and he was told thist he would be lynched within a week if he was not more careful of the utterances of his paper. A de all of nodders was sent to ghard his house during the strike. The troops have settled down to a

DID MR. POWDERLY CALL THEM OUTLAWS!

St. Louis, April 12.-General Committeman W. Hayes, of the Kuights of Labor, said the statements attributed to Jay Gould in an interview telegraphed from New-York last night, in which Mr. Gould says that Mr. Powderly, at one of the New-York conferences referred to members of District No. 101 as "out aws," and said they had disobeyed the laws of the or der, was false in every particular and wholly withou undation. He characterized it as "one of Jay Gould's lies for the purpose of misrepresenting the Knights of Labor and destroying public faith in the or

"What Mr. Powderly did say," said Mr. Hayes, "was that the strike was unwise and had been ill-advised, because the local committee had taken action upon important matters concerning a large extent of territory without first consulting the general officers of the order. Other than that he made no remarks of the character attributed to him by Mr. Gould."

"Were you present at the interview between Mr. Powderly and Mr. Gould."

"Yes, I was. I have a distinct recollection of what occurred. I am positive that Mr. Powderly said nothing of the kind attributed to him by Mr. Gould. What Mr. Gould says about our refusal of his proposition to lucide in the matters to be arbitrated the question dealing with the damages to the roads caused by the strike, is true."

DISHOP BOWMAN ON JAY GOULD.

CHICAGO, April 12 .- The Methodist ministers of this city discussed the eight-hour labor movement at their regular meeting this morning. Bishop Bowman of St. Louis, spoke for a few minutes. He said the recklessness of the strikers in that city and across the bridge was caused in large part by the carelessness of the com panies regarding the moral welfare of their employes He said that there was no such conflict between labor and capital as had been intimated. The acitators were not considering the fact that the price of labor had been steadily increasing for the last fifty years, while for the same time the income of capital was decreasing.

"And I don't want to be taken as defending Jay "And I don't want to be taken as defending Jay Gould," said the bishop. "I would like to see some one take him by the neck and kick him through New-York, as long as he wasn't killed."

He thought that if the masses could be brought to realize that there was not any conflict the eight-hour question would adjust lisself. Another thing for the interests of both sides was to have homes built for the workmen. In Philadelphia, where this was done, the men had not struck since 1844.

A WESLIYAN DENOUNCES THE KNIGHTS. SYRACUSE, April 12.-The following letter has been sent to Jay Gould by the president of the Wesleyan General Conference, and on account of the post tion and prominence of its writer will undoubtedly at

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
STRACUSE, N. Y., April 10, 1886.

Mr. JAY GOULD.

DEAR SIR: I feel constrained to write you my co

which threaten to undermine every interest, financial, social and religious. Yours encouragingly, N. Wardner.

MR. GOULD HAS NO IDEA OF YIELDING. HE IS WILLING TO LEAVE THE MATTER WITH MR.

BOXIE-WHAT A KNIGHT SAYS. Jay Gould denied yesterday the published and the Osmaral Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor for an arbit such of the Southwestern strike. He repeated again his assessmen that the matter had been placed in the hands or Vice-President Hoxle for settlement and that he was satured to let it remain there. In the meantime the business or the Southwestern railroads was being done without the Hoxic was received at the office of the Missouri Pacific

Two hundred and eighty-six freight trains run Saturday containing 4,772 loaded cars, an increase of 27 trains and 676 cars as compared with same day last year. On Sunday there were 1.77 trains and 3,001 loaded cars. Quiet every place on the lines.

One effect of the strike in the Southwest has been temporarily to stop the fighting in this city between different factions among the labor organizations at all events. It is estimated that the trades unions in New-York and Brooklyn alone will furnish if called on between \$5,000 and \$10,000 weekly for the support of the strike. The movement to raise money to fight Jay Gould is not confined to the Knights of Labor, but the trades unions outside of the order have promised to come forward as liberally as their treasuries will admit. In speaking of the interview with Mr. Gould in resterday moving's TRIBUNE, a well-known Knight said: "I do not believe TRIBUNE, a well-known Knight said: "I do not believe that Powderly made any such remark to Gould in referring to the men of District Assembly No. 101 as 'Why, they are outlaws. They are one of the worst acts of men I ever saw. When I was out there among them I was really afraid of my life.' I don't believe that Powderly ever had such an idea, and it is an absurdity to suppose that he would make such a remark to Gould, of all men in the world."

LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES. A NOVEL PHASE OF BOYCOTTING-RIOTING IN

PITTSBURG, April 12 (Special) .- At Scottdale the Union Supply Company, which has a large general merchandise store in the town and others elsewhere and is controlled by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, is selling goods so cheaply as seriously to damage the business of the smaller merchants. The Supply Company purchases vast quantities of goods. It buys for half a dozen large stores in the coke region. Its aggregate purchases amount in the course of the year to over \$100,000. Through the influence of H. C. Frick it gets the lowest freight rates. The latest movement of the Scottdale merchants is to secure the passage of a reso-lution by the Knights of Labor recommending that the Supply Company be boycotted. The object of the Frick Company in seiling goods at cost is to punish merchants or the activity they manifested in aiding the strike in January and February.

Chicago, April 12.—A special from Cairo, Ill., says:
"The freight brakemen on the Mobile and Ohio Raliroad
strick yesterday morning, demanding \$55 for twentysix trips of 100 miles each and two cents per mile for
overtime.

Sr. Paul, Minn., April 12.—A dispatch from Winnipog says that this morning 200 Italians assembled at the Canadian Pacific depot to go west to work on the roal at \$1.25 per day. Another body of men who thought the wages too low took possession of the cars and refused admission to the others. Clubs and stones were freely used and several persons were injured serious ly.

PHISBURG, April 12 (Special).—W. C. Quincy, general manager of the Pittsburg and Lake Eric Railroad, held a conference with a committee representing the dissatisfied engineers and firemen of the road. Each grisvance was settled to the satisfaction of all. The passenger engineers get an advance of seventy-five cents a day. The freight train men will also receive an advance, the men to be paid from the time they report for duty.

Philadelphia. April 12.—The carters employed at Broad and Vine sts., where the new Catholic High school is building, went on a strike to-day. They demanded more wages, and when they were refused the men declared that they would allow no one to work at that piace until their demands were compiled with.

FEATURES OF THE LABOR QUESTION. The iron-moulders and foundrymen waited yesterday on nearly all of the thirty-eight employers in this city and its vicinity and presented the demands for an increase of 10 per cent on their wages and an increase to a minimum rate of \$1 65 for laborers and helpers and a reduction in the hours of labor. In

helpers and a reduction in the hours of labor. In nearly every case the committee reported that the demands were either complied with or an enswer was promised at an early date.

It is bardly probable that there will be a strike of varnishers ior a reduction in the hours of work and the regulation of wages. Arrangements are being made for a conference with the bosses so that matters can be satisfactorily and amicably settled.

In accordance with a resolution recently passed by the Central Council of the Laborers Union. Walking Desegate Hernon has been kept bony looking after jobs where the nine-hour rule is not enforced and where the union rate of wages \$2.50 a day is not paid. He found the union rules being violated on the building in West Fitty-eighth-st, by Contractor Bradley: at Fifty-sixth-st, and First-ave., by Contractor Bradley: at Fifty-sixth-st, and First-ave, by Contractor Donohue.

Wilson, and at Fifty-fifth-st, and East River by Contractor Donoline.

About lifty boys employed in the hide dressing establishment of J. B. Rockwell & Co., at Flushing and Classon aves. Brooklyn, struck yesterday for an increase of \$1 a week in their wages which range from \$2 to \$3 50 a week. About 450 men are employed in the factory and all threaten to strike unless the demands are acceeded to.

The laborers and plasterers at work on J. J. Mc-Combs summer house in Dobbs Ferry struck for higher wages yesterday. There are about 160 men employed on this building, most of whom have been working there all winter. The masons and plasterers have been paid \$3 a day and the laborers \$150. They have struck for \$3 50 and \$1 75. J. P. Wood is the contractor and he says that he will not pay the wages

contractor and he says that he will not pay the wages asked even it he has to pay other men \$4 a day. He says he can get plenty of men to work at the wages The waiters of the city forming Union No. 3 had a special meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms. No. 291 Bowers, last might when they adopted by-laws and a constitution which provides for the benefit of the members or their families in case of sickness or

the Friendly Society of Operative Masons met last night at No. 229 East Forty-seventh-st, with f. J. Farrell in the chair. After considerable discussion the Society resolved on adopting the same resolution at the Bricklayers' Union namely: "That on and after May I. 1886, the price per hour shall be at least 41 cents, and that nine hours shall constitute a day's work."

Among the protective unions, recently, organized to

Among the protective unions recently organized is Among the protective unions recently organized is that of the Machine Paper Workers, a body of men numbering, in New-York and Brooklyn, about 500. Their work consists in cutting labels, show-cards, blank-books, stationery, etc. A meeting of the union was held last night at IGrand Army Hall, Bodfordave, and North Second-st., Brooklyn.

A PATERSON MANUFACTURER TALKS PLAINLY. Among the manufacturers who have been annoyed by the general strike of dyers in Paterson within the last few days is William Strange, head of the on of William Strange & Co., one of the largest silk manufacturing concerns in the country. He had just nade an amicable agreement with his weavers upon a schedule, when a Kuight of Labor entered his dyeine shop, snapped his finger, and all the dyers left work. Mr. Strange refused to accede to their schedule, and the dyers remain out. Yesterday a committee of the Kulghts I Labor called on Mr. Strange with a view of settling the trouble. Mr. Donohue said that the strike had not een ordered by the Knights. Mr. Strange had replied that the Knights had by their slience continued the strike. He said that he had been outrageously treated by the Knights and he proposed to present his case to the public through the press and the Knights could adopt his plan or let it alone. If they did not choose to do what he was going to propose he would wears down the slik now on his boms and shut down his mills. The committee told Mr. Strange sternly said: "I will not have them. People who will in my absence leave their work at the snap of an outsider's finger, without saying what they want or offering to arbitrate, cannot work for me."

Mr. Strange's proposition calls for a Board of Arbitration for the slik industry of Paterson, to consist of five men from the employers and five from the employed. The right of any manufacturer to employ or discharge such persons as he chooses is reserved, but if any person has reason to believe he was discharged for connection with the Knights of Labor he is to submit his complaint to the Board. There must be no interference with the employment or wages of persons hired by the week who are satisfied with their pay.

SCHOOL BOYS ON STRIKE

Some dismissed pupils of Public School No. 34, in Norman st., Brooklyn, incited the boys attending the sensol to strike for a half-hour recess in the after-noon and a half-holiday on Friday, and yesterday there was a scene of excitement about the actual building.
The older boys terrorized the younger ones and com-DEAR SIR: I feel constrained to write you my congratulations for the stand you have taken against the would be despotism of the secret bandul known as the Kinghts of Labor. Unless the growing power of tases secret combinations are some way broken our country is ruined and its business enterprises destroyed. What is needed is men of principal and of nerve to stand against the annihilation of the rights of property. I have the honor to represent the Wesleyan Methodist connection of America as president of its General Conference and editor of its interature. I thought that it might be a source of encouragement to you to know that there is sympathy for you under the assaults made upon your name and property by the secret works of darkness.

The great necessity of the times is light poured from the press, the pulpit and the rostrum on the true character, tendencies and workings of the secret orders. pelled them to remain out of the class-rooms. Fully 100

WARDEN FOX'S SUCCESSOR.

PRICE, THREE CENTS.

A CHANGE AT THE PENITENTIARY.

LOUIS D. PHEBURY TO BE APPOINTED TO-DAY-QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE POSITION. An important change has been decided upon

by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, which will go into effect to-day. John M. Fox, for many years warden of the Penitentiary on Blackweil's Island, has signified his intention to send in his resignation to-day. It will be promptly accepted and Louis D. Plisbury, for many years warden on the Albany Penitentiary, will be appointed in his place. The commissioners have for some time contemplated this contingency and Mr. Plisbury was recently communicated with on the basiset. He is a man of independent fortune, with a talent for managing such institutions inherited from his father and grandfather, both of whom acquired fame as executive managers of penal institutions. He resigned his position at the Albany Penitentlary several years ago, and has been living in retirement in Albany since then. He a fondness for trusts of this character. is, however, a man of sturdy character and a stern disciplinarian. To this effect Commissioner H. H. Porter discoursed last evening to a TRIBUNE reporter who called upon him to verify the report that Mr. Pi sbury was to

succeed Warden Fox.

"We hope," continued Mr. Porter, "that we are going to bring the institutions under our charge up to a high standard of excellence. They are interesting to all persons who visit our city, bota those coming from our own country and those coming from abroad. Hardly a day passes on which we do not receive applications from foreigners, often men of great distinction for permission to visit the instiis important that a good man—the best that we can find—should be at the head of the penitentiary. Much can be done for the immates by which their condition can be improved and criminals can be made better at the end of their terms than when they first enter the pitson, Larger accommodations are needed, and the penal institutions should be to a separate locality from that occupied by the charitable institutions. We have, therefore, purchased Riker's Island and expect to erect there a penitentiary much larger than that on Elackwell's Island. We cannot begin the work until next year, for the city is in no condition now to make the needed appropriation. It will have to be built by the city as it is a city restitution. It is greatly needed. We have 1,200 prisoners now and only soo cells in the prison, so that we have to double up and frequently put two prisoners in the san e cell, which should not be done if it is possible to avoid it. As the city grows crime grows with it and larger accommodations are urgently needed. The census of the immates of the institutions appears to be constantly about one per cent of the population of the various buildings under our charge. We have besides 1,000 acres of land at Islip, L. L. where we expect to build cottages for the harmless insane. On Hart's Island we have a number of hospital partitions for maio and female functrables and parillons for insane females. We are building a two-story brick parillon there for these unfortunates now, and we are about starting a training school for nurses for the insane. It is our desire to nave all the institutions under the best possible man generat.

"We deemed it wise to obtain the services of Mr. pled by the charitable institutions. We have, therefore,

training school for nurses for the insane. It is our desire to have all the institutions under the best possible management.

"We decemed it wise to obtain the services of Mr. Pilsbury. We heard that he could be induced to enter into active life once more, and began negotiations with him and succeeded in inducing him to accept the other him and succeeded in inducing him to accept the other him and succeeded in inducing him to accept the other depends of the manimous in what we do in our Board and we done that the action to morrow will be unanimous. In such a Board there should be very little or no politics, I think Mr. Brennan to-morrow will vote for Mr. Pilsbury's appointment. He will certainly be appointed. He is in the city now and is at the Windson Hotel with his wife, who will life with him of the penitonitary. The warden's salary has been \$1,000 a year. What we will give Mr. Pilsbury I cannot say, but it will be more than that. He received \$6,000 a year while at the Albany Pententiary. He will enter upon the duties of his office on May 15. We have an admirable deputy warden in Charles Osborn, who will be tenned. No other changes are proposed in the penitentiary."

A Tranche reporter called at the house of Commissioner Brennan last evening. He asked to be excused from saying anything in regard to the change until after the meeting to-day. Warden Fox, like Mr. Brennan, is a member of the Tarmany Hall organization. He is about sixty years old and was appointed in 1875. Mr. Brennan was opposed to the action taken by the other Commissioners, who yesterday resolved to accept his resignation and appoint Mr. Pilsbury.

MRS. GRAY OVERRUN WITH ORDERS.

THE BOYCOTT STILL ON, BUT BUSINESS FLOURISH.

One dozen tired and somewhat dispirited agents of the Bakers' Union patrolled the sidewalk in front of Mrs. Gray's bakery, at No. 508 Hudson-st., yesterday. They evidently wanted to go home, but a stern fort to a solitary "sandwich" man who bore the anterior and posterior announcement "Boycott Gray's Bakery' kept them at their post. They whiled away the time by distributing hand bills, printed in English and German, calling upon all "citizens and ladies" to boycott Gray

The hand bills did not seem to have the desired effect, however, as there was a line of "citizens and ladies" standing before Mrs. Gray's counter all day, awaiting their turn to buy boycotted bread. Outside, on the sidewalk, were grouped a score or two of barrels of flour, brought to supply the vacuum produced by the unusual rush of business, which has resulted from the advertisement of the boycott. This was why the would be de stroyers of Mrs. Gray s business looked fatigued and conscious of the fact that their efforts were all having an opposite effect from that designed and desired. In the back office Mrs. Gray sat counting up her gold like the King of Hearts in his counting-house. Letters of sympathy containing orders, with five dollar bills, were stacked on her desk, and the little woman was forced to acknowle edge that she couldn't half meet the demand on her bakery. She had many letters from business men containing money to be expended for bread for hospitals. These showed that their sympathy was sincere because they wouldn't allow their names to be published. One restaurant had sent an order for \$100 worth of bread, she said, and all sorts of people were writing to know if she could conveniently supply them with cakes and pastry.

Along in the afternoon a gentleman got out of his carriage, came into the shop and said he wanted a dozen gingersnaps for his baby. Mrs. Gray put them up unsuspectingly and then he dropped a \$5 gold piece on the counter and would take no change. The six non-union bakers in her employ say that their treatment is sufficiently "humane" to suit them, and they show no desire to leave her service or join the union. The stout policeman who parades up and down in front of the store to see that the delegates and "sandwich" men don't block the thoroughare, says everything is quiet, but he wishes the whole thing was over.

Charles Crocker, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, has written a letter to Mrs. Gray congratulating her on the stand she has taken, and inclosed a check for \$50 to enable her to continue the fighting against the boycott. could conveniently supply them with cakes and pastry.

HENRY GEORGE THINKS EIGHT HOURS ENOUGH. A burst of music which was almost drowned n applayse greeted Henry George as he stepped on the ing men upon the eight-hour question. He was intro-duced by James E. Quinn, chairman of the Central Labor Union, who prefaced the introduction with a few re-

marks. Mr. George said : " I am glad to come here to-night to speak in favor of reducing the hours of labor, which is one of the most promising questions of the present day. I am to favor of the eight-hour plan, not because it will produce fewer hours of labor, but a greater introduction of capital and wider division of wealth. Men who work too much have not time to think, and men who work all day cannot be men of intelligence. Leisure means absence from care, when the brain has time and is in condition to think and reflect. How can there be over-production when capital is lying idle, machines all stopped, warehouses flooted with goods, and thousands begging for work! There cannot be over-production until every want is satisfied. There are only twenty-four hours in the day; eight are required for rest, teal now spent in work, and especially in this city where so much time is consumed in soing and returning from business, how much time is there left for a man to improve his mind! Why do you merely ask for eight hours for labor, why not six, five four! even one hour's work per day would be enough! Think of the agency of production! Think of the think in the ligence which sends a message across the occan. Is it not capable of reducing the nours of labor so that one is sufficient for a day's work! Organization is good, and if the trades unions stand together they will accomplish much. Still and is in condition to think and reflect. How can there

TELLING NEGROES TO USE DYNAMITE.

Boston, April 12 (Special) .- A large meeting of negroes was held in this city last night to denounce the murder of colored men in the Court House of Carrollton, Miss. Ely Walker, a colored lawyer, whom General Butler a few years ago nominated for Judge of the Charlestown Municipal Court, presided. In the course of his speech Walker advocated the use of dynamite by the negroes, and attempted to justify its use as the only means by which the colored people could hope to protect themselves against the oppression of the whites at the South. His sangulary harangue was received with loud applause. John Hoyie O'Rellly was one of the speakers. Ho was warmly welcomed and was introduced as a successor to Wendell Phillips in his champions ship of the cause of the oppressed blacks.